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PLANNING FORUMS IN Uttar Pradesh 1959-60

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PLANNING FORUMS IN UTTAR PRADESH

I. INTRODUCTION

WITH a view to providing an opportunity to an important section of our young people, namely students and teachers, to be actively associated with the formulation and implementation of our Five-Year Plans, Planning Forums have been set up in some of the universities and colleges and their number is increasing steadily.

The first All-India Conference of respresentatives of Planning Forums was held in New Delhi in April, 1956. In pursuance of the decision of this Conference, a Central Executive Committee consisting of 31 members was set up with a view to giving guidance to the work of the Planning Forums. The Central Executive Committee held its first meeting at Trivandrum on September 18 and 20, 1956 and discussed the following items :

(1) Role of students and teachers in—
   (i) spreading Plan-consciousness, and
   (ii) implementing the Development programme.

(2) Facilities and assistance to be given to Planning Forums by the States.

(3) Co-ordination of the work of the Planning Forums at the University and the State levels.

One of the major decisions taken at the said Conference was the setting up of Planning Forums in each State and co-ordinating them with an Executive Committee. Consequently, a number of Planning Forums were set up in U. P. There are at present 41 Planning Forums in the State as given in the Annexure.

Another major decision was the appointment of an Executive Committee to co-ordinate the activities of various forums. The list of members on the U. P. Planning Forum Executive Committee is given below :

(1) Chief Minister	*Chairman.*
(2) Vice-Chancellors of all the Universities in the State	*Members.*
(3) Development Commissioner..	
(4) Director of Education	
(5) Ten teacher-representatives of the Divisional Forums	
(6) Ten student-representatives of the Divisional Forums	
(7) Deputy Regional Small Savings Officer	
(8) Director, Small Savings Drive	
(9) Director of Information	
(10) Registrar, Co-operative Societies	
(11) Members of the Central Executive Committee belonging to the State	
(12) Director, Planning Research and Action Institute, U. P.	*Secretary.*

The main idea behind the Planning Forums is to associate very intimately and effectively the University teachers and students with the work of formulation and implementation of the country's Five-Year Plans. The forums are expected to give thought to various problems of planning and economic development and communicate their views, comments and suggestions for consideration of the Planning Commission, the State Governments and the local authorities, as the case may be. Besides organizing theoretical discussions, seminars, symposia, etc. relating to planning, the forums are expected to help in the successful implementation of the plans through their participation in constructive activities in Small Savings drives and in creating Plan-consciousness and disseminating knowledge about the Plans among the students as well as the public.

II. OBSERVANCE OF THE NATIONAL PLAN DAY

The National Plan Day was celebrated by nearly all Planning Forums in the State. A brief account of the celebrations is given below:

Universities

1. LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY

The Lucknow University Planning Forum organized a Seminar on "Resources for the Third Plan" on September 13, 1959 and a Symposium on "An Approach to Third Plan" on September 14, 1959.

Seminar on Resources for the Third Plan

The Seminar opened with a paper read by Dr. N. A. Khan, followed by discussions by Dr. M. D. Johsi, Dr. S. G. Tewari, Dr. J. N. Sinha, Mr. J. K. Pandey, Dr. Baljit Singh and Dr. R. K. Mukerjee. Dr. Khan held that an investment target of Rs.10,000 crores in the Third Plan was the minimum, necessary for raising employment and production to desirable levels and suggested a number of measures which might be adopted to raise financial resources of this order. He endorsed Kaldor's suggestion that the tax basis be broadened through the introduction of an annual tax on wealth, capital gains tax, general gift tax and personal expenditure tax. He also suggested that more taxes be collected from the rural sector by enhancing land revenue and imposing a land tax. Another measure could be a compulsory levy through obligatory supply-quota of grain which may be handed over to Government at prices fixed in advance and below the market rate—the difference constituting the tax element. He also suggested measures for compulsory saving chiefly applicable to self-employed persons. Further creation of the fiscal monopolies in salt, matches and sugar and nationalization of the import trade might also yield more revenues for a purpose of investment. He also drew attention to the proposals for nationalization of banking, increasing the portfolio of government securities in bank assets and mobilization of gold hoards which have already been made in various quarters, but pointed out the practical limitations involved in each of them.

The discussants were of the opinion that the focus of attention be shifted from financial planning to planning in real terms. Dr. Joshi pointed out that emphasis should be placed on the mobilization of real resources. Fortunately our country is very rich in one of the most important resources, i.e. human labour. Our economic hardship arises both on account of ineffective use of human resources and on account of their low quality. No investment would perhaps be more productive than the one which increases the productivity, the health and character of the worker in India.

Dr. Tewari pointed out the significant role of the non-monetized sector which accounts for about 40 per cent of national income, suggesting thereby that normal channels of mobilizing resources would not be applicable to a substantial part of Indian economy. Actual achievements appear to be falling short of the investment targets in the Third Plan if schemes for direct investment of labour and other resources in the non-monetized sector are properly formulated and effectively executed.

Dr. Sinha stressed that the problem of resources for the Third Plan is not only the problem of mobilization but of creation of additional resources. More resources can be created by changing the investment pattern such that it generates additional income at a higher rate. A high rate of marginal saving out of additional incomes would require two things : (1) Compromise of the employment

target so as to reduce the ratio of wage to non-wage incomes, (2) expansion of the public sector so as to include profitable enterprise in order that a larger part of the non-wage incomes are available to the State for re-investment.

Mr. Pandey said that he was optimistic about the investment targets in the Third Plan. He suggested that a 50 per cent increase in agricultural production was quite within possible limits. This would imply 20 per cent increase in national income leaving only 13 per cent or so to be raised from the non-agricultural sector in order to realize the target of 34 per cent and increase of national income in the Third Plan. Further, he said that 33 per cent ratio of marginal saving will assure the fulfilment of the investment target of Rs.10,000 crores.

Dr. Baljit Singh did not feel optimistic about the target of agricultural production. He emphasized the need for investment in non-monetized sector. He also suggested the change in investment pattern and in the institutional basis of the Plan so as to lead the Society in the direction of Socialistic Pattern. He strongly advocated co-operativization of rural section both in order to increase production and raise more revenues.

Concluding the discussion Dr. Mukerjee suggested that institutional planning is a *sine qua non* of a successful planning. He favoured co-operative farming and conception of human labour in the national effort for planned economic development.

Symposium on An approach to Third Plan

Speaking at the Planning Forum of Lucknow University on "Reshaping Institutions in the Third Plan", Dr. Radha Kamal Mukerjee observed that the present striking disparity between a superstitious, caste-ridden, feudal rural sector and a progress-minded socialistic, urban section demanded institutional planning as fundamental for the progress of the Third Plan.

Dr. Mukerjee observed that institutional re-adjustment in the rural sector would be represented by the fixation of ceilings at 20 to 30 acres for agricultural holdings, cultivated exclusively by family labour and the formation of co-operative farms, with pooled lands, as the condition precedent for the distribution of surplus land among the landless class now comprising 22 per cent of the agricultural population.

Dr. Mukerjee remarked that in a phased programme of co-operativization of agriculture, Government should induce the upper-grade peasantry to join the co-operative farms through exemption of the latter from the agricultural income-tax, guarantee of minimum prices for the major crops and supply of seeds, fertilizers and tractors at subsidized prices.

Dr. Mukerjee said that serious industrial discords would invitably accompany industrialization developing at a break-neck speed. Collective bargaining, profit-sharing, participation of labour in management and comprehensive social security programme should be accepted as goals in the emerging pattern of industrial democracy. These implied new outlook and role of both trade unions and entrepreneurs for which they were not at all prepared to-day.

Dr. Joshi stressed that the consumer's point of view should not be neglected in preparing the Third Plan. Greater attention should be paid to consumer's needs and the standard of living of the people should be raised in order to arouse public enthusiasm and co-operation in planning. It may be helpful to balance the short and long-term projects and to shift the emphasis from costly investment of a long-run nature to cheaper quick maturing types of investment.

Sri Prakash Chandra pointed out that a consistent price policy is a necessary condition of successful planning. Agricultural industrial price parity should be established at a responsible level and efforts should be made to prevent an undue rise in the cost of living. Protection should be given to the middle classes who form the backbone of the progressive community.

Sri Mohan Lal Saxena emphasized the need for rehabilitating the village economy. He suggested that the hope of rural India lies in organizing the net-work of employment and production co-operatives which should be based on co-operative utilization of human labour. These co-operatives should guarantee six day's work to each member out of which one day's product may go towards the subscription to the co-operative society direct commandering of the local efforts and local resources for project of local importance would solve the problem of balanced development.

The Forum organized a debate on "Investment target of Rs.10,000 crores in the Third Five-Year Plan is unrealistic" on September 15. A large number of speakers from the University and the associated colleges participated in the debate.

2. GORAKHPUR UNIVERSITY

The Vice-Chancellor in his inaugural speech compared the economic systems of U. S. A. where private and free enterprise plays a predominant role and U. S. S. R. where the State has the upper hand. He said India was following at the present time, a midway path. She has taken to mixed economy where both State and private enterprises were working simultaneously in a co-operative approach. He exhorted the students to take greater interest in Planning. He asked them to clarify their ideas and views by mutual discussions in the University Planning Forum and then to carry the message of Planning to the country side where people are less educated. Every citizen in the country has to be Plan-conscious and it was the duty of the University graduates to do their mite in this direction. They had also to provide the right kind of personnel for the execution of the Plan.

After the inaugural speech, a Symposium was held on Planning in India. The Symposium was opened by Dr. R. P. Bahadur, Professor of Economics and President of the Planning Forum. In his opening speech, he posed a very big question : Planning for whom ? He said the First and Second Five-Year Plans have not been able to answer this question. The Third Five-Year Plan cannot go without it. It has to face the reality and has to solve this big question-mark. In the light of the present economic and political condition, Dr. R. P. Bahadur deprecated the tendency of depending more and more on Government. Wherever there was any difficulty Government was asked to intervene and nationalize. That was wrong, people little realize that the Government did not create money. If its financial commitments are increased, it will take the money from the people in the form of taxes, etc. so it was taking money with one hand and giving it away with the other.

Dr. A. B. Misra, Head of the Department of Commerce and Vice-President, Planning Forum, in his speech wanted a change in Economic region of planning. He said that at present, the political divisions of the country into States were forming the units for allocation of finance, etc. by the Planning Commission. He wanted the country to be divided into economic units for purposes of allocation of planning resources. These "economic-units" in his opinion, were to be demarcated on the basis of human resources, or material resources or on any other economic considerations. The next point which he emphasized was the

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crushing burden of taxation which was touching heavily the pockets of everyone and more especially of the middle and poor class of society. He pleaded for the reorganization of the taxation structure so as to make it more equitable. Dr. Misra further criticized the tremendous waste of money and material that was taking place in the country. He wanted to know how much of every rupee spent by the Government goes into actual production. He observed there was a big gap between investment and "effective" investment. This gap has to be reduced and narrowed.

A discussion followed these two speeches. Teachers of the Faculty of Commerce and Post-Graduate students of Economics and Commerce participated in it. Sri Vinod Dubey, Assistant Professor of Economics, observed that this democratic structure of planning will not lead us far. A radical regimentation of the structure is needed if concrete results are to be observed. Planning necessarily involves some sacrifice and some force also.

After the Symposium was over, Mr. B. D. Snatak, Field Publicity Officer, Government of India, entertained the audiance to a film show which depicted the changing economic structure of the country due to the implementation of the Plans.

Earlier, he had arranged a Plan Exhibition also in the Faculty of Commerce.

3. ROORKEE UNIVERSITY

The Planning Forum of the University celebrated the National Plan Day for three days, starting from September 12, 1959. Dr. A. N. Khosla, Vice-Chancellor, University of Roorkee, inaugurated the celebration on September 13, 1959. In his address the Vice-Chancellor pointed out the main differences and the basic link between the First and the Second Plan and the necessity for giving high priority to heavy industries in the Third Plan. The Vice-Chancellor stated that the first two Plans have laid the foundation for industrialization and the Third Plan has thus necessarily to be heavy industry Plan, priority has to be given to the machine-making industries. He also asked the students to find some time to understand the Plan and carry the message to the masses through their selfless and sincere devotion to work and make them Plan-conscious.

Two papers—one on the "Resources and Size of the Third Plan" and the other on "Rural Housing and National Scheme for Water Supply and Sanitation" were read by Sri R. D. Singh, Socio-Economist and Sri D. C. Khanna, Director, Rural Housing Wing of the University of Roorkee. This was followed by discussion on the various aspects of the Third Plan, in which the staff members and the students had active participation.

The Planning Forum organized a debate on the following subject: "In the opinion of this House Co-operative Farming is best suited to the conditions of Indian agriculture and is the only hope for improving the lot of the peasants". The Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Sri K. N. Kathpalia, presided. In the debate also, there was active participation both by the teachers and the students of the University.

One novel feature in this year's celebration was that the University Planning Forum invited the local junior institutions also for their participation in the programme and a few of them did participate.

The District Small Savings Organizer was invited to give a brief talk on Small Savings with a view to induce the students to launch Small Savings Campaign. This year, the Forum could not collect any savings, but efforts will be made to do some concrete work in this regard in future.

Sri Prakash Chandra pointed out that a consistent price policy is a necessary condition of successful planning. Agricultural industrial price parity should be established at a responsible level and efforts should be made to prevent an undue rise in the cost of living. Protection should be given to the middle classes who form the backbone of the progressive community.

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Posters, supplied by the Planning Commission, were displayed in the Convocation Hall of the University where the celebrations were held on all the three days. There was also flood-lighting in the University.

On September 15, 1959, a Symposium was organized. There were brief talks on the University Plan, Planning in Roorkee Sub-division (by B. D. O., Roorkee), University Planning Forum. Dr. Jai Krishna presided over the concluding day's celebration.

In future the Planning Forum of the University intends to conduct a Socio-Economic Survey as a part of its study tour and also participate in some minor developmental activities of the locality. The Forum has so far enlisted nearly 60 students who wish to become active members of the Forum.

4. D. S. B. GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, NAINI TAL

On September 13, 1959, the Plan Exhibition was declared open by Sri H. A. Siddique, Commissioner, Kumaun Division, who greatly appreciated the various exhibits connected with the Plan shown therein. The Exhibition was divided into five sections organized respectively by Physics, Geography, Chemistry, Zoology and Botany Departments of the College. The Physics Section included electrical industries in the Plan; demonstration of wireless broadcasting and receiving working model set and demonstration of future power supply-without the use of wires. The Chemistry Section depicted the essential oil industry of Uttar Pradesh, working models of extraction plant for essential oils, chromotographic technique, atomic energy and its uses. The high-lights of Zoology Section were the development of the fisheries in the Plan. Plant diseases and their control, different varieties of Indian wood, penicillin manufacture and hybridization-studies were shown by the Department of Botany. The study of the working of the Plan in Uttar Pradesh with the help of charts and maps as exhibited by the Geography Section was much appreciated. The Exhibition of China-India border and the places of dispute in the map were the main source of attraction. More than 1,000 persons visited the Exhibition.

Spreading the Plan-consciousness among the students and the public of this place through folk songs and one-act plays is a special feature adopted by the Planning Forum of this College. In the evening of September 13, 1959, an interesting variety programme attended by Commissioner, Kumaun Division, important citizens and students, was staged.

Two one-act plays—"Rail ka Dibba" written by Prof. S. C. Goel, Vice-President of the Forum on the necessity of public co-operation for the successful implementation of the Plan and "Nai Kiran" showing the importance of *shramdan*, were staged. Through folk songs in the Kumauni dialect, changes brought in the mountain regions as a consequence of the Plan, were praised.

On September 14, 1959, an interesting debate on the subject "Co-operative Farming is the only solution of India's land problem" was held in which a number of speakers participated. Prizes were awarded to the two best speakers. The debate was followed by an impressive programme of Kavi Sammelan and Mushaira in which the students and members of the staff took part. In order to encourage the students, prizes were awarded to the first three, whose poems were adjudged to be the best.

On September 15, 1959, a Symposium on the subject "Objectives and Priorities of the Third Five-Year Plan" was held under the chairmanship of Dr. N. K. Srivastava, Principal of the College. Besides the Chairman, Dr. M. Yunus, Prof. Maya Ram, Dr. K. D. Upadhya and Dr. D. N. Agarwal participated in the discussion. It was stressed that there is the necessity for proper balancing

between agriculture and industrial development in the country. Food self-sufficiency was considered to be essential for the successful planning in the country. Besides, other objectives as laid down in the Second Plan, the desirability for planning of man was emphasized. It was felt that personal austerity, dedication to work and high moral character on the part of the people as well as all sections of leadership in the country whether in the political or social or academic or cultural should be observed. It was emphasized that there should be adoption of a policy of toughness in regard to the implementation of the Plan. Rewarding the efficient and penalising the inefficient was considered necessary for the implementation of the programme of the magnitude contemplated in the Third Plan period.

The symposium was followed by an attractive film show arranged by the District Information Officer which greatly interested the audiance.

Finally, campaign for small savings was intensified among the staff and students of the College and a target of Rs. 1,000 to be completed by the end of the financial year, was laid down.

5. D. N. DEGREE COLLEGE, TIRWA (FARRUKHABAD)

The following topics were discussed :

(*a*) The Objectives and Priorities of the Third Five-Year Plan.

(*b*) Co-operative Farming and Village Management in India.

(*c*) Population Growth and Population Control in India.

(*d*) Emphasis on the moral values of the Individuals.

Regarding the Co-operative Farming and Co-operative Village Management, a great emphasis was laid on the Co-operative Farming. Sri Umrao Singh, Principal, spoke regarding Objectives and Priorities of the Third Five-Year Plan. Some participants said that the agriculture should get top priority while some laid emphasis on the point that agriculture and industry both should get equal priorities. All the projects started during the Second Five-Year Plan must be continued in the Third Five-Year Plan, though the results are not very satisfactory. A great emphasis should also be laid on the production of consumers goods through small-scale and cottage industries. Unless consumers goods are produced in large quantities the standard of the masses will not rise. Inflation must be checked at all cost in the Third Five-Year Plan. Means of transport and communication and the electrification in the rural areas must get due emphasis. Farm roads in the villages and village-to-*mandi* roads must be made all-weather roads. Bullock-carts must be improved in the canal areas, canal roads should be opened to public traffic and canal telephones should also be accessible to the general public.

Looking to the needs, the Third Five-Year Plan of about Rs. 12,000 crores was considered necessary. Regarding the finances of the Third-Five-Year Plan, budgetary surpluses and small savings of the people and the introduction of the compulsory insurance scheme to the farmers and internal borrowings should be the main sources.

Shramdan for local improvement should be encouraged.

The growth of the population in the country should also be checked. The family planning should be made popular among the people. The moral values of the people should also be improved through religious education, that is to say in the Third Five-Year Plan, a good amount of money should be spent on the moral uplift of the people, a ministry of the religious affairs should be constituted in the Centre. A special board should be set up for the development of the hill area of the Himalayan region and for vigilance of the strategic points.

6. KANYA KUBJA VOCATIONAL DEGREE COLLEGE, LUCKNOW

A Declamation Contest was held at which the following subjects were discussed.

(i) Objectives and Priorities of the Third Five-Year Plan.

(ii) Co-operative Farming and Village Management in India.

(iii) Population Growth and Population Control in India.

Some speakers said that agriculture should get top priority while some laid emphasis on the point that agriculture and industry both should get equal priorities. All the projects started during the Second Five-Year Plan period must be continued in the Third Five-Year Plan. A great emphasis should also be laid on the production of consumers goods through small-scale and cottage industries. Unless consumers goods are produced in large quantities, the standard of the masses will not rise. Inflation must be checked at all cost in the Third Five-Year Plan. Means of transport and communication in the rural areas must get due emphasis. Farm roads in the villages and village-to-*mandi* roads must be made all-weather roads. Bullock-carts must be improved. In the canal areas, canal roads should be opened to public traffic and canal telephones should also be accessible to the general public.

Looking to the needs of the country, the Third Five-Year Plan of about Rs.10,000 crores was considered necessary. Regarding the finances of the Third Five-Year Plan, budgetary surpluses and small savings of the people and internal borrowings should be the main sources. Small savings drive should be taken to the rural areas where people should be asked to save by appeal to local patriotism. *Shramdan* for local improvement should be encouraged.

The growth of population in the country should also be checked. The family planning should be made popular among the people. The quality of the people should also be improved, that is to say, in the Third Five-Year Plan, a good amount of money should be spent on the moral uplift of the people.

7. SUBHASH NATIONAL COLLEGE, UNNAO

An exhibition, a film show and a meeting were arranged in which discussions were held on the Plans. Sri Satish Chandra, I.C.S., Development Commissioner, U. P., was the chief guest.

Prof. Mahima Charan Saksena, President of the Forum, spoke on the aims and objects of the Forum and revealed that the members of the Forum had been taking keen interest in the developmental activities of the nation. They had given their little service to the nation by co-operating in the constructive activities of the Plans and in disseminating Plan-consciousness among the masses. Reviewing the Second Five-Year Plan, Sri Saksena said that it was a good Plan but there were some inherent drawbacks in it. There was too much of the strain of deficit financing which resulted in unchecked inflation. The figures and the estimates for the Plan had been given by the States which were not correct and hence the Plan had to undergo lots of changes. He suggested that the Plan should not be formulated from above, but they should be prepared from below. He suggested that there should be at least one representative of Planning Forums in the Zila Parishads. He suggested the following priorities for the Third Five-Year Plan: Food production, production of consumers goods, employment opportunities and education.

The Development Commissioner, Sri Satish Chandra, spoke at length on the achievements of the Second Five-Year Plan and held that the Plan was successful in most of the respects. He proved with the help of figures that the over-all production had gone up. Coming to the food problem, he said that the crisis was

not mainly due to low production of agricultural commodities, but because of a fall of death-rate in the country due to better health services. He revealed that the average expectation of life had gone up in the country.

Speaking of the possible priorities for the Third Five-Year Plan, he laid stress on agricultural production, basic and small-scale industries, social services and employment opportunities. He suggested that every individual of the nation should contribute one day's free labour every week towards the constructive activities of the nation to make the Plans a success.

8. AGRA COLLEGE, AGRA

The Forum organized small batches of the members of the Forum who carried on the Small Savings Campaign among the teachers and the students. These batches also went round the city propagating the importance of the small savings to the public in general.

9. ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, AGRA

An exhibition and a film show were held. A debate on the success of the Second Five-Year Plan was held and in the evening of September 14, 1959, a recreational programme was organized.

10. KANYAKUBJA COLLEGE, LUCKNOW

An exhibition, a lecture on "Small Savings" by the Deputy Regional National Savings Officer, Lucknow, a debate on "भारत की अर्थ-व्यवस्था का आधार सहकारिता हो है" and an essay competition on "Objectives and Approaches to the Third Five-Year Plan" were held.

11. TOWN DEGREE COLLEGE, BALLIA

An exhibition, an essay competition, a debate, a music conference and a symposium were held.

12. N. R. E. C. COLLEGE, KHURJA

A documentary film show, an elocution contest, a Kavita Pratiyogita and a Plan exhibition were held. The opening ceremony of the Exhibition was performed by Sri. S. N. Misra, Union Deputy Minister of Planning. A discussion was also held with him on Co-operative Farming.

13. M. L. K. DEGREE COLLEGE, BALRAMPUR

A debate on "The Success of Planning in India Lies in the Villages" and a discussion on "Indian Planning" were also held.

Prof. J. N. Lal, Head of the Department of Political Science, spoke on certain aspects of Indian Planning. He wanted that our planners should plan according to our needs and problems. They should not follow the Russian model of Planning *in toto*. Secondly, he disbelieved in bold plans, as in his opinion, by planning the standard of living of the general masses is not being raised, hence according to him, it is wrong to throw the burden of taxation upon them. Thirdly, he emphasized the need of decentralization in Planning people's plan and the need of raising our moral standard, which are the prerequisites of planned development.

Prof. J. Singh, Head of the Department of Physics, said that conditions of general masses in India is improving because income inequality is being reduced by Planning. This is of course in full conformity with Socialistic Pattern of Society. He also favoured making of bold plans and the extent of present taxation. According to him, taxation may help in stabilizing the economic system as it reduces inflationary pressure to a certain extent.

Prof. K. D. Dagg, Head of the Department of History, explained the Russian model of Planning and warned that this should not be imitated by us in full because Indian conditions significantly differ from Russia. He was also of firm opinion that unless our "administrative and moral" standard is raised, we cannot enjoy the full fruit of planning.

Prof. Q. A. Rizvi, Head of the Department of Geography, pointed out that our Planning should not ignore the geographical conditions, otherwise our efforts may go in vain.

In the end, Mr. Mansoor Ali, Lecturer in Economics (Secretary of the Planning Forum), concluded the day by explaining the exact meaning of the term "Planning", which in his opinion, was the main cause of confusion and disagreement. According to him, Planning does not imply the increase in the rate of consumption and standard of living, but it aimed at increasing the rate of growth and capital formation. He also urged that the attempt to form bold plans is correct because it increases the rate of growth and also the rate of re-investment co-efficient.

Mr. Mansoor Ali, read a paper on "Deficit Financing and Resource Mobilization with special reference to Indian Planning". He explained the meaning of the term "deficit financing" and pointed out as to why in under-developed countries the principles of Multiplier and Acceleration do not come in full swing when a dose of deficit financing is injected into the system. This produces inflationary trend in the economy. He summarized the views of Prof B. R. Sheony and Prof. A. K. Dass Gupta on the subject. The former is in favour of reducing the amount of deficit financing in India on the ground that it produces inflationary trend. But, according to Mr. Mansoor Ali, seeing the Indian condition it is not worthwhile to do so. It is rather better to control and check those factors which cause rise in price.

14. SANATAN DHARM COLLEGE, MUZAFFARNAGAR

1. The members of the Forum organized a Five-Year Plan Exhibition.

2. The members of the Forum went to Deoband Development Block in order to see the development work undergoing there through community development schemes. They visited a few villages of the Block and saw the development work undertaken there. They also discussed with the villagers about the Plan and tried to assess their views about community development work.

3. A Symposium on "Priorities and Objectives of the Third Plan" was held on September 14, 1959. Divergent opinions were expressed on the question of priorities in the Third Plan. Majority of the opinion was in favour of giving first priority to increased food production and the next to industrialization, and employment. However, Dr. Goyal of the Economics Department was of the opinion that although increased food production is very important for development planning, but in order to lay the foundations of a self-generating economy, it is very essential that topmost priority must be given to increased industrialization with special emphasis on the development of basic and heavy industries. Some of the speakers suggested that a high priority should be given to family planning. Some of the participants emphasized the necessity of producing more consumer's goods in order to keep the inflationary pressure under check. It was further concluded that the Third Plan should atleast provide enough employment opportunity for the new entrants to the labour force during the Plan period. It was also emphasized that the Third Plan must make a real advance towards the establishment of a Socialist Society.

4. A Small Savings drive was launched during the National Plan Week.

5. A debate on "Population Control", was held. Two prizes were awarded to the best speakers and the best girl participant.

6. Two documentary film shows were arranged in the College premises, which were largely attended.

15. T. D. COLLEGE, JAUNPUR

At the concluding function, the Director of the Planning Forum, Prof. K. J. Srivastava, appealed to the members to take keen interest in Planning programme of India and give their best contribution for the success of nationalroPlns. Prof. Mretunjaya Singh gave an interesting talk while he discussed "Pi as ect and Retrospect of Indian Planning". The President of the Forum Prncepipal H. N. Singh, spoke at length and justified Planning in view of its necessity in life and stressed that substantial work has been done and success achieved by the working of the first two Plans in India. He emphasized with the help of statistics that India is still very backward in regard to many matters and reminded the youth's obligation to work hard with honesty.

16. ADARSHA SEWA VIDYALAYA INTERMEDIATE COLLEGE, VARANASI

An exhibition was organized to show the progress of the Second Five-Year Plan. A film show was held.

III. REPORT ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY OF VILLAGES OF KHURJA TEHSIL

By the Planning Forum, N.R.E.C. College, Khurja

The Planning Forum of N. R. E. C. College, Khurja (U. P.), conducted a random Socio-economic Survey of the rural masses residing in the villages of Khurja Tehsil, district Bulandshahr (U. P.) in the month of December, 1958. The questionnaire was prepared with a view to know the defects in the working of the Panchayats, the improvements and suggestions in the agricultural methods and in the system of education. Some questions were also introduced in it to find out the views of the villagers on the checks proposed by the Government for limiting the population, and on Co-operative Farming. Necessary instructions for filling the questionnaires were given to the student-investigators, so that the work may be done in proper manner. After conducting the survey, the following results were obtained :

(1) As regards Panchayats, the villagers are not fully satisfied with the present system. Government should take proper care to improve the existing system so that honest people may get a chance to serve the villages through the Panchayats.

(2) *Chakbandi* (*Consolidation*)—*Chakbandi* has not been introduced in the whole of the district. The villagers are in favour of *chakbandi* but they feel that officials do their work dishonestly and do not show full justice. They know that Ammonium Sulphate is a very good manure for improving the yield but it is not available for their use. Government should also note that the supply of fertilizers should be done according to requirements. There is a very serious complaint in the villages that the villagers do not get due varieties from the seed stores. Government should also note that most of the villagers are not against Co-operative Farming, but they are not clear about its actual form. If the Government want to introduce Co-operative Farming, they should take great care in moulding their views and should execute this job slowly.

(3) The idea of the villagers as regards education is that education should be compulsory up to Class VIII for all, but the boys should get greater facility for higher studies. They also want that education, as far as possible, should be of practical value and they think that technical education should be accelerated.

(4) As regards improvements in the villages, almost all the villagers are in favour of introducing electricity and getting better and cheap amenities provided in the cities.

(5) The villagers are of the opinion that the Government should not indulge in the prevention of the growth of the population through artificial means because they think that it is against their religion. But some of the Kshatriyas were in favour of birth-control measures but they felt that this could be augmented only through vigorous propaganda.

IV. REPORT OF THE SURVEY OF FAMILY PLANNING ATTITUDES (ABRIDGED)

By the Planning Forum, Meerut College, Meerut

This Survey was conducted by the Planning Forum, Meerut College and was limited to the male teachers of the Degree and Intermediate Colleges of Meerut City and the clerks and peons of Meerut College.

Object of the Survey

Between 1921 and 1951, India's population increased by about 11 crores or 44 per cent. For the last thirty years, birth and death-rates both have decreased, but the decline in the latter has been more than in the former. The rate of increase in population, which was 1.4 per cent per year since 1951, has of late gone up to 2 per cent per annum. This rate of increase is very high and at this rate the population may reach more than 40 crores by the end of 1961 and 50 crores by the end of 1971. Surely, India cannot maintain such a larger population. To provide the essential requirements of life and human standard of living even to the present population, herculean efforts have to be made. If the population continues to increase at such a fast pace, the achievements of the Plans will be nullified by the growing number and there will be no appreciable improvement in our standard of living. It is, therefore, imperative that the birth-rate appreciably declines for, with improved medical and health facilities, death-rate is expected to decrease still further.

In a democratic country, this can be possible only by the free will of the people themselves. This depends on the attitude of the people regarding the number of children that they should have and their desire to plan their families accordingly. Already, people in every walk of life have begun to realize that a large family is a handicap. Every one feels that it is very difficult to properly maintain and educate a big family. The acute unemployment situation and the harder struggle of existence have convinced many persons that it is desirable to have a family according to one's means.

But this truth has not been fully realized by a large section of society. Moreover even those who may like to plan their families are not able to do so for want of sufficient knowledge regarding the various methods of family planning and their use. Family planning does not begin only after one is married. Marriage at a late age and particularly only when one is able to properly maintain a family, is an important aspect of family planning. Even after marriage, the couple should have only a limited number of children, for once one has a large family, his life becomes miserable and his children cannot be properly educated and brought up.

This Survey is intended to find out the family planning attitudes of a certain section of the society. The importance of family planning and planned parenthood has been stressed in the Plans and by the International Conference on Planned Parenthood held in India recently.

Coverage

Out of about 400 teachers of Inter and Degree classes in Meerut city, 80 or 20 per cent were selected by random numbers of which 70 responded to the questionnaire prepared by the Forum. All the clerks and office peons of Meerut College were also interrogated. Of the former, 38 out of 45 replied while of the latter, the replies of 12 out of about 18, could be obtained.

Our enquiry relates not only to the married people but also to the unmarried ones. The attitude towards family planning is to be judged not only by the reactions of those married but also those who may have not married so far because of the desire to be married only when they are not only self-supporting but are able to have a decent income to provide for their children whom they beget after marriage. Marriage at a late age, with a view to have a small number of children or to be well-placed to support a family at a higher standard of living, is by itself a positive and strong indication of the sense of family planning and we are glad to note that this is quite evident in case of the young teachers.

ATTITUDES

Idea about the size of family

Keeping in view their present and future incomes and the liabilities in respect of the maintenance, education and marriage of their children and their own old age, 19 per cent of the teachers felt that their family was too big. The average of the number of children surviving to such persons comes to 6.6. Fifty-five per cent of the teachers felt that their family was a moderate one although most of them realized that it was rather on the high side, the average number of children surviving to such teachers is 3.4. It is surprising that a teacher having as many as nine children and a total income of Rs.240 per mensem still feels that his family is moderate and not too big. He is under the impression that the State will come forward to help him in educating and providing for his children. Twenty-six per cent of teachers felt that their family was still insufficient; they could afford to have more children. Of this group 40 per cent had no children at all while the other 40 per cent had only one child each. In one case, a teacher with five children and a total income of Rs.250 per mensem felt that his family was still insufficient. He is of the view that India is not over-populated.

Forty per cent of the clerks felt that their family was too big; the average of their surviving children comes to 4.3. Thirty per cent clerks found their family to be moderate ; the average of their surviving children is 2.7. The rest 30 per cent find their family to be still insufficient ; the average of their surviving children comes to 1.3.

Eighteen per cent of the peons felt that their family is too big ; the average of their children being 7.5. Twenty-seven per cent of them thought their family, with average of 3.3, as moderate while 55 per cent felt their family to be still insufficient. Of this last ca egory, 66 per cent had no children surviving while 16 per cent each had one child.

Whereas in case of clerks, an average of 4.3 children is treated as too big a family, in case of teachers this figure is 6.6. This is primarily due to the comparatively larger income of the teachers. As a matter of fact, if the average teacher could have an idea of the need for a better standard of living for himself and a proper education for his children, he may have regarded even an average number of children of 3.4 as too big. But in Meerut, the differences between the living conditions of clerks of Meerut College and teachers particularly those of Inter colleges is not large. Hence teachers with a comparatively larger income do not regard a family of 3.4 as big, while clerks regard a family of 4.3 as too big.

Number of children wished to have

Thirty-three per cent of the teachers have more children than they wished to have while 28 per cent wish to have more children than they have at present. Of the rest, some have no idea of the number of children they should have. The average number of children the teachers wished or wish to have, is 2.6. Forty per cent of the clerks had more children than they wished to have ; 27 per cent

wish to have more children than they have. The average number of children they wish to have is 2.5. In case of peons, 18 per cent has more children than they wished to have, while 36 per cent have less children than they want to have. Of the rest, 18 per cent have no idea of the number of children they should have. The average number of children wished by them is 2.6.

As for the composition of children most of the people wished to have mostly either an equal number of males and females or two males and one female child.

Several persons have given more than one reason as to why they would limit their children. In the larger majority of cases, financial consideration has been the main force in impelling people to wish to limit their family. In case of teachers, health of wife has some influence in this regard ; in others, this factor is practically absent.

A question put to the persons concerned was whether they were really serious to limit their family after they had the number of children wished by them. Seventy-four per cent of the teachers replied in the affirmative ; this includes teachers who have not yet felt the necessity of limiting their family because of its small size but who assert that once they have the desired number of children they will be serious to see that they do not have any further issues. Twenty-one per cent of the teachers were not serious in limiting their family even after they had the number of children they wish to have; five per cent did not reply. The respective proportions of clerks is 73, 20 and 7 and of peons 45, 27 and 18. This indicates that while nearly 75 per cent of the teachers and clerks were or would be serious to limit their family to the desired number, only 45 per cent of the peons were or would like to do so.

Several persons have indicated more than one method of limiting their children. It will be, however, seen that in all cases, the larger number includes those who could not give any information or had not decided about any method or did not feel the necessity for it. It is, therefore, obvious that the limit to the family, if any, was more due to chance than to design.

Awareness

Sixty-two per cent of the teachers were aware of the different methods of birth control ; 31 per cent were not conversant with such methods while no information was available from the rest seven per cent. Even in the first category, the teachers did not have a proper and scientific knowledge of the various methods of birth control. As for the clerks the percentage of those aware and unaware of the methods of birth control was 33 and 60 respectively while the corresponding ratios for the peons was 18 and 56. The rest of the clerks and peons could not give any information. It appears from this that as we descend from the teachers to the clerks and peons the ratio of persons aware of the methods of birth control decreases at a very fast pace. Even in case of teachers, those in Degree and Post-graduate colleges and with a higher income were more conversant with such methods than those in Inter colleges.

Of the total teachers claiming to know the different methods of birth control, 39 per cent used preventive methods, 17 per cent got operated, 17 per cent exercised self-restraint, 20 per cent did not practice any method, and the rest depended on safe period methods. As for the success of the methods it was found that operation was always successful but preventive methods were not foolproof. However, in both cases, the health of the couple was not affected. The safe period method too was not always found to be successful.

As for the clerks 40 per cent used preventive checks, 30 per cent exercised self-restraint while the rest did not practice any method. As for the peons they could not decide the method they should use. The degree of success of the clerks by the above methods was not large.

As for those who are unaware of the methods of birth control, 50 per cent teachers wished to know the various methods while the other 50 per cent did not want to know them for they felt that they could rely on self-restraint alone. In case of clerks of this category 67 per cent wished to know the methods of birth control and 33 per cent did not care to know about them. The percentage of peons wishing and not wishing to know methods of birth control is 67 and 33 respectively.

Consciousness at the time of marriage

Forty-three per cent of the married teachers were conscious of the need for family planning at the time of their marriage while 53 per cent were not conscious about it. The corresponding proportion of clerks was 43 and 57 and of peons 18 and 55. No information was available from the rest.

Out of the total teachers unconscious of the need for family planning at the time of marriage, 50 per cent felt the need for it after they had some children beyond which they did not wish to have any more. Twenty per cent felt conscious due to financial difficulties while 10 per cent realized it after about 10 years of their marriage. The rest 20 per cent could not give a satisfactory answer to this question. As for the clerks, 39 per cent became conscious of it after they had a certain number of children, 33 per cent due to financial reasons, 6 per cent were not conscious even now while the rest could not give a satisfactory reply. As for the peons a large number of children was mainly responsible to make them conscious of the need for family planning.

Thus it is unfortunate that the majority of persons felt the need for family planning only when they had a large number of children and began to feel the pinch of supporting them. It was too late. If they would have been conscious of it earlier, probably they would have cared to have a smaller number of children whom they could properly maintain.

Knowledge about the increase of population of the Country

Practically every person interrogated indicated that he was aware of the rather fast pace at which the population of the country was increasing. Everyone also realized that this was creating serious difficulties in the country in regard to food supply, housing, clothing and employment opportunities and that it is highly desirable that the population did not increase at this rate. Very few people knew that what "improvident maternity" is. When the idea was explained to them the majority of them felt that this was a good idea and that if possible they would like to avoid it.

Marriage of children

Fifty-seven per cent of the teachers would like to marry their sons at the age of 25 and above, and 31 per cent would like to marry them between the age of 20—25. The rest could not indicate a definite age but wished them to be self-supporting before they were married. As for the daughters 42 per cent teachers would like them to marry at the age of 20 and above, 30 per cent between the age of 18—20 and 18 per cent between the age of 15—18. In case of clerks 37 per cent wish to marry their sons after the age of 25, 57 per cent between the age 20—25 and three per cent between 15—20. Three per cent have not indicated any age. Fifty-three per cent of the clerks want to marry their daughters

above the age of 18, 37 per cent between the age of 15—18 while seven per cent will marry below 15 years of age. Seventy-three per cent of the peons will like to marry their sons between the age of 20—25, and the rest before their sons are of 20 years. Thirty-six per cent of the peons will marry their daughters above 18 years of age, another 36 per cent will marry between 15 and 18 and the rest 28 per cent below the age of 15 which may be as low as 11.

As against 57 per cent of the teachers wishing to marry their sons after the age of 25, the percentage of clerks is only 37 per cent and of peons nil. In the age group 20—25, 37 per cent of the teachers, 57 per cent of the clerks and 73 per cent of the peons will like to marry their sons. In the lower age only three per cent clerks and 37 per cent peons will marry their sons. The norm is thus the age group 20—25. As for daughters 42 per cent of the teachers will like to marry them after the age of 20 years but only, 23 per cent will wait till that age. In the age group 18—20, 30 per cent teachers, 30 per cent clerks and 35 per cent peons will marry their daughters. In the next lower group of 15—18, 18 per cent teachers, 37 per cent clerks and 30 per cent peons will marry their daughters. Seven per cent of the clerks and 28 per cent of the peons will marry their daughters before they attain the age of 15 years. Thus in case of girls 75 per cent clerks and all the peons will like to marry them off before they are 20 years of age. About 50 per cent of the teachers will also marry them off by this age. It thus appears that even nowadays the majority of the people will like to see their daughters married before the age of 20 years.

Family Planning by Children

Having realized the necessity of family planning which many could not do for want of proper information at the suitable time, 89.6 per cent of the teachers, 87 per cent of clerks and 45 per cent peons would wish their children to limit their families. Of the rest many could not give a satisfactory reply to the question whether they would like their children to limit their families. Of those wishing their children to plan their family, 92 per cent of the teachers, 96 per cent of the clerks and 20 per cent of the peons want their children to be well acquainted with the techniques of birth control and family planning.

General

In general the majority of teachers, clerks and peons felt that adequate information regarding the necessity and devices of family planning should be disseminated to the public so that people may be able to avoid the misery and hardships of large families. Most of them wanted people to be well acquainted with the use of the various methods and suggested supply of cheap and harmless medicines or facilities of free and simple operations. Late marriages were realized to be a nice way of planning a family. In case of Muslims the more orthodox felt that family planning was against the tenets of Islam. In all the three categories we came across persons who did not feel that there was any necessity of family planning or birth controls.

Findings of the Survey

The findings of the survey are as follows :

Eighty-three per cent of the teachers, 79 per cent of the clerks and 92 per cent of peons are married.

Forty-two per cent of the teachers have not married so far due to their studies while 33 per cent are not marrying due to marital considerations. In the case of clerks, 25 per cent did not marry due to studies, 63 per cent did not marry due to financial considerations.

Forty-three per cent of the unmarried persons will marry within a year or two, 14 per cent within two to three years and 20 per cent have not decided when to marry.

Forty-three per cent of the teachers are in the income group of Rs.150—250 and another 29 per cent in that of Rs.250—400, 24 per cent are in the income group of Rs.400 and above. Sixty-six per cent of the clerks are in the income group of Rs.50—150, 26 per cent in Rs.150—250. Peons mainly are in the income group of Rs.50—150.

The mean income of teachers, clerks and peons is Rs.307, Rs.145 and Rs.70 respectively.

More than 50 per cent of the teachers are in the age group of 25—35, clerks are mainly in the age group of 20—25.

Sixty per cent of the married teachers, married at the age of 18—25, the age of unmarried teachers is generally above 25. This indicates a relative shift in the attitude of marriage age. The clerks married in the age-group of 18—21 years (53 per cent).

Of the early married teachers 23 per cent have 4—5 children while 43 per cent had more than five, the average number of children is nine. The mean of the number of children born in the case of teachers married late is only seven.

In all the cases where the number of children is seven or more, it has been seen that the age of wife at the time of marriage was 18 or below 18. Girls who were 15 years of age at the time of their marriage have an average of 8—7 children.

Forty-seven per cent of the teachers married before they were self-supporting. Of such teachers, 29 per cent began their earning 8—10 years after their marriage. Forty per cent clerks married before they were self-supporting.

Forty-eight per cent of the teachers feel that their income is sufficient to meet their essential expenses. They are mainly in the higher income groups. Only 40 per cent of the clerks are able to meet their essential expenses. For the peons the percentage of those who feel their income to be sufficient is 27.

Teachers and clerks are cutting their essential needs to make their two ends meet with their present income. Peons generally borrow money.

Saving is not possible in all the three cases. Only compulsory saving in the form of Provident Fund is made. From this fund too loans are taken by teachers, clerks and peons.

Sixty per cent teachers hope to save for the education and marriage of their children. Twenty-five per cent depend on loan from Provident Fund. Eighteen per cent clerks will be able to save while rest depend on the Provident Fund. Practically all the peons depend on loans from the Provident Fund for the education and marriage of their children.

The size of the family at present was felt too big by 19 per cent teachers, 40 per cent clerks and 18 per cent peons. The percentage of those who feel their family to be moderate is 55 per cent, 30 per cent and 27 per cent. Those who feel that their family is insufficient are 26 per cent, 30 per cent and 55 per cent respectively but this category consists mostly of persons married recently.

The average number of children for teachers, clerks and peons is 6.6, 4.3 and 7.5 for too big, 3.4, 2.7 and 3.3 for moderate, 0.9, 1.3 and 0.3 for those who think that the family is insufficient.

Thirty-three per cent teachers, 40 per cent clerks, and 18 per cent peons have more children than they wished. The percentage of those who feel still insufficient is nearly 28 per cent for teachers and clerks and 36 per cent for peons. Others have no idea about it.

Financial consideration is the main factor due to which persons want to limit their family. Teachers are but conscious about the health of their wives while other factors have no influence on this aspect.

Seventy-four per cent teachers, 73 per cent clerks and 45 per cent of peons say that they are serious to limit their family.

Mainly preventive methods have been used to check the number of children. Self-restraint comes next in order of preference. Operation is favoured by teachers and clerks only though their number is not large. Thirty-nine per cent teachers used preventive checks, 17 per cent got operated, 17 per cent used self-restraint, 20 per cent did not practice any check. Forty per cent clerks used preventive checks, 30 per cent used self-restraint. Others practised none.

Sixty-two per cent teachers were aware of different methods of birth-control, 31 per cent were not conversant with such methods. The respective percentages for clerks and peons are 33, 60 and 18, 15.

Out of those who do not know any method of birth-control, 50 per cent teachers do not want to know any. Sixty-seven per cent clerks who are not aware of such methods, want to know some method.

Forty-three per cent teachers, 43 per cent clerks and 18 per cent peons were unaware of the need of family planning at the time of their marriage. Fifty per cent of such teachers were conscious after a certain number of children and 20 per cent got aware due to financial difficulties. For clerks, the respective figures are 30 and 33 per cent. Peons were conscious only due to the large number of their children.

Fifty-seven per cent teachers would like to marry their sons at the age of 25 years or above, 31 per cent would like to marry them between 20—25 years. For clerks the figures are 37 and 57. Seventy-three per cent peons would like their sons to marry between 20—25 years. As for daughters 42 per cent of teachers want to marry them at the age of 20 years ; 30 per cent between the age of 18—20 years and 18 per cent between the age of 15—18 years. The respective percentages for the clerks in the case of daughters are 53 for age above 18 years, 37 between the age 15—18 and seven below 15 years of age. For peons the figures are 36 per cent above the age of 18, 36 per cent between 15—18 and 28 per cent below 15 years.

Ninety per cent teachers, 87 per cent clerks and 45 per cent peons would like their children to plan their family. Of these, 92 per cent of teachers, 96 per cent clerks and 20 per cent peons want their children to be well acquainted with the techniques of birth-control.

Practically, everyone who is in favour of family planning wants that cheap medicine and literature should be available to the public.

The findings of the survey present a variegated view. It confirms certain notions and suggests certain new ideas for various problems of family planning.

Generally, it is thought that people are not in favour of family planning in India. But the survey indicates that, though the people in India want to have their family planned, they have not got the proper means and guidance for the purpose.

One of the important finding of the survey is that, though the people in India are in favour of family planning but it is the monetary circumstances due to which they want to limit the number of children.

It is further seen that the awakening for the need of family planning is more in the educated group, less in the clerical group and still lesser in the menial servants group. This is mainly due to their lack of understanding the need of family planning, the lack of means of entertainment and the pressure of work. The education of public may, therefore, be a very effective measure to check the population.

Age considerations have also shown that a female, married in the early teen age, gives birth to a large number of children than a female married in the later age, because of the fact perhaps that she gets larger time of child bearing age and also that by the time they are well to understand the need of family planning they have produced a lot of children.

Still there is a tendency to have a pretty good number of children to secure against any possible death in the family. Though now the death-rate has sufficiently gone down, people are still in favour of a larger family as an insurance against possible deaths.

It is seen that all these difficulties can be overcome by a suitable scheme on a larger basis so that people may be contacted.

ANNEXURE

LIST OF PLANNING FORUMS

NORTHERN REGION

DELHI

Delhi University, Delhi

1. President, Planning Forum,
Delhi School of Economics,
University of Delhi;
Delhi.
2. Principal,
Deshbandu College,
Kalkaji, New Delhi.
3. Principal,
Indraprastha College for Women,
Alipore Road, Delhi.
4. Principal,
S. G. T. B. Khalsa College,
Karol Bagh, Delhi.
5. Principal,
Hansraj College,
Delhi—8.
6. Principal,
Central Institute of Education,
33 Chhatra Marg, Delhi-8.
7. President, Planning Forum,
Shri Ram College of Commerce,
Delhi—8.
8. President, Planning Forum,
Lady Shri Ram College
for Women, Lajpat Nagar,
Kalkaji Road, Delhi.
9. Principal,
St. Stephens College,
Delhi—8.
10. Principal,
Kirori Mal College,
University Enclave, Delhi.
11. Principal,
Delhi College,
Ajmeri Gate, Delhi.
12. Principal,
Maulana Azad Memorial
Medical College, New Delhi.
13. Principal,
Hindu College,
Delhi.
14. Principal,
Ramjas College,
Delhi.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Jammu and Kashmir University, Srinagar

15. President, Planning Forum,
Government College for Women,
Srinagar (J. and K. State).
16. President, Planning Forum,
St. Josephs' College,
Baramulla (Kashmir).
17. Principal,
S. P. College,
Srinagar (J. and K.).

PUNJAB

Punjab University, Chandigarh

18. Principal,
Sanatan Dharam College,
Pathankot.
19. Principal,
D. A. V. College,
Ambala City.

20. Principal,
S. A. Jain College,
Malerkotla.

21. Principal,
Hindu College,
Amritsar.

22. Principal,
Mohindra College,
Patiala.

23. Principal,
Randhir College,
Kapurthala.

24. Principal,
B. N. Khalsa Polytechnique,
Patiala.

25. Principal,
Arya College,
Ludhiana.

26. Principal,
Government College,
Hissar.

27. Principal,
Dev Samaj College for Girls,
Ambala City.

28. Principal,
Khalsa College,
Amritsar.

29. President, Planning Forum,
(Daper ment of Economics),
Punjab University College,
Hoshiarpur.

30. Principal,
Baring Union Christian College,
Bat la (Punj .b).

31. Principal,
G. G. N. Khalsa College,
Ludhiana.

32. Principal,
Ramsukdas College,
Ferozepore City.

33. Principal,
G. N. M. College,
Ambala Cantt.

34. Principal,
Sohanlal Training College,
Ambala City.

35. Principal,
Government College,
Ludhiana.

36. Principal,
Viash College,
Rohtak.

37. Principal,
A. I. Jat Heroes
Memorial College, Rohtak.

38. Principal,
Vallabh Mahavidyalaya,
Mandi (H. P.)

39. Principal,
D. M. College,
Moga (Punjab).

40. Principal,
Sanatan Dharma College,
Ambala Cantt.

41. Principal,
Government College,
Rupar.

42. President, PlanningForum,
Department of Economics,
Hindu National College,
Hariana (Hoshiarpur).

43. Principal,
University College of
Commerce, Jullundar City.

44. Principal,
Vaish College,
Bhiwani (Punjab).

45. Principal,
Nehru College, Punjab
University, Jhajjar (Rohtak).

RAJSTHAN

Rajasthan University, Jaipur

46. President, Planning Forum,
(Department of Economics),
University of Rajasthan, Jaipur.

47. Principal,
Vidya Bhawan Govindram
Saksaria Teachers College,
Udaipur.

48. President, Planning Forum,
Dungar College,
Bikaner.

49. Principal,
Government College,
Bundi (Rajasthan).

50. President, Planning Forum,
Seth Ramnarain Ruia
Inter. College,
Ramgarh, Jaipur.

51. Principal,
Basic Teacher's Training
College, Gandhi Vidya Mandir,
Sardar Shahar (Rajasthan).

52. Principal,
Bangur College,
Didwana (Rajasthan).

53. Principal,
Seth G. B. Podar College,
Nawalgarh (Rajasthan).

54. Principal,
Government Inter. College,
Sirohi.

55. Principal,
Government College,
Sri Ganganagar (Rajasthan)

56. Principal,
Rajmahal Girls College,
Jodhpur.

57. Principal,
S. M. K. College,
Jodhpur.

58. Principal,
Shri Jain College,
Bikaner.

59. President, Planning Forum,
Lohia College,
Churu (Rajasthan).

60. Principal,
Seth Motilal Inter. College,
Jhunjhunu (Rajasthan).

61. Director,
Vidya Bhawan Rural
Institute,
Udaipur (Rajasthan).

62. Principal,
Rajasthan College,
Jaipur.

63. Principal,
Rajasthan College of
Agriculture,
Udaipur.

64. Principal,
M. S. J. College,
Bharatpur.

65. Principal,
Chirawa College,
Chirawa (Rajasthan).

66. Principal,
Banasthali Vidyapith,
P. O. Banasthali Vidyapith,
Rajasthan.

EASTERN REGION

ASSAM

Gauhati University, Gauhati

67. Principal,
Bholanath College,
Dhurbri (Assam).

68. President, Planning Forum,
Gauhati University,
Gauhati.

69. Principal,
Guurcharan College,
Silchar (Assam).

70. Principal,
D. M. College,
Imphal.

BIHAR

Bihar University, Patna

71. President, Planning Forum,
Jamshedpur Co-operative,
College, Jamshedpur.

72. President, Planning Forum,
T. N. J. College,
Bhagalpore.

73. President, Planning Forum,
Marwari College,
Bhagalpore.

74. President, Planning Forum,
M. J. K. College,
Bettiah (Patna).

75. Principal,
Santhal Paraganas College,
Dumka (Bihar).

76. Principal,
Murarka College,
Sultanganj, Bhagalpur.

77. Principal,
Ranchi Agricultural College,
Kanke, Ranchi

78. Principal,
D. A. V. College,
Siswan (Bihar)

79. Principal,
G. D. College,
Begusaria (Monghyr).

80. Principal,
Sahebganj College,
Sahebganj (Bihar).

81. Principal,
Nalanda College,
Bihar Shariff.

82. Principal,
Munshi Singh College,
Motihari.

83. Principal,
C. M. College,
Darbhanga.

84. President, Planning Forum,
College of Commerce,
Patna.

85. Principal,
J. P. College,
Narainpur,
(District Bhagalpur).

86. Principal,
Tata College,
Chaibasa.
(Singhbhum).

87. Principal,
Koshi College,
Khagaria (Bihar).

88. President, Planning Forum,
G. L. A. College,
P. O. Daltonganj (Bihar).

89. Principal,
T. R. College,
Madhipura, (Bihar).

90. President, Planning Forum,
Post-Graduate Departments,
University of Bihar,
Bhagalpur-7.

91. President, Planning Forum,
S. Sinha College,
Aurangabad (Gaya).

92. Principal,
Ramdayalu Singh College,
Muzaffarpur (Bihar).

93. Principal,
Raj Narain College,
Hajipur (Muzaffarpur), Bihar.

94. Principal,
Bihar National College,
Patna.

95. Principal,
(Department of Commerce),
Patna College, Patna-6.

96. President, Planning Forum,
(Department of Applied
Economics and Commerce),
Patna University, Patna.

97. President, Planning Forum,
(Department of Economics),
Patna College, Patna.

98. Principal,
Magadh Mahila College,
Patna—1.

ORISSA

Utkal University, Cuttack

99. Principal,
Fakir Mohan College,
Balasore (Orissa State).

100. Principal,
Samanta Chandra Sekhar
College, Puri (Orissa State).

101. Principal,
G. M. College,
Sambhalpur (Orissa State).

102. Principal,
Ravenshaw College,
Cuttack.

103. Principal,
M. P. C. College,
Baripada (Mayurbhanj) Orissa.

104. Principal,
S. K. C. G. College,
Parlakimedi (Orissa).

105. Principal,
Bhadrak College,
P. O. Bhadrak
District Balasore
(Orissa).

106. Principal,
Stewart School and Science
College, Baptist
Missionary Society,
Cuttack—1.

107. President, Planning Forum,
Khallikote College,
Berhampur (Orissa).

108. Principal,
Shailabala Women's College,
Cuttack.

109. Principal,
Dhenkanal College,
Dhenkanal (Orissa).

WEST BENGAL

Calcutta University, Calcutta

110. President, Planning Forum,
Councils of the University,
Colleges of Arts and Commerce,
Calcutta.

111. Principal,
Victoria College,
Cooch Behar (West Bengal).

112. Principal,
Jhargram Raj College,
P. O. Jhargram,
District Midnapore,
(West Bengal).

113. Principal,
Vidyasagar College,
39 Sankar Ghosh Lane,
Calcutta.

114. Principal,
Kharagpur College,
Kharagpur (Midnapur).

115. Principal,
Ranaghat College,
Ranaghat (Nadia).

116. Principal,
Barasat Intermediate College,
Barasat (West Bengal).

117. Principal,
Chandernagore College,
Hooghly.

118. President, Planning Forum,
Bengal Engineering College,
P. O. Botanical Gardens,
Howrah.

119. Principal,
Presidency College,
Calcutta.

120. The Principal,
University College of
Arts and Commerce,
Asutosh Building,
Calcutta (West Bengal).

Jadavpur University, Calcutta

121. Registrar,
Jadavpur University,
Calcutta—32.

Vishwa-Bharati University, Santiniketan

122. President,
Planning Forum,
Vishwa-Bharati University,
Santiniketan (West Bengal).

123. Director,
Institute of Rural Higher
Education,
Sriniketan (West Bengal).

CENTRAL REGION

MADHYA PRADESH

Jabalpur University, Jabalpur

124. Principal,
Hitkarni Mahavidyalaya,
Jabalpur.

125. Principal,
D. N. Jain College,
Jabalpur.

126. President,
Planning Forum,
G. S. College of Commerce,
Jabalpur.

Saugar University, Sagar

127. President,
Planning Forum,
Saugar University.
Sagar.

128. Principal,
New Arts and Commerce College, Raipur.

129. Principal,
Lahiri College,
Chirimiri.

130. Principal,
College of Science,
Raipur.

131. Principal,
Chhattisgarh College,
Raipur.

132. Principal,
Rani Durgawati Maha-Vidyalaya,
Mandla (M. P.).

133. President,
Planning Forum,
G. M. Dubey Commerce and Arts College, Bilaspur.

134. President,
Planning Forum,
Thakur Ranmat Singh College,
Rewa (M. P.).

135. Principal,
Shree Nilkantheshwar College,
Khandwa (M. P.).

Vikram University, Ujjain

136. President,
Planning Forum,
Vikram University,
Ujjain.

137. Principal,
Government Hamdia College,
Bhopal.

138. Principal,
Holkar College, Indore.

139. Director, Planning Forum,
Maharani Laxmibai College,
Gwalior.

140. Principal,
Government Degree College,
Barwani (M. P.)

UTTAR PRADESH

Agra University, Agra

141. Principal,
Meerut College, Meerut.

142. Principal,
Government Raza Degree College, Rampur.

143. Principal,
Digambar Jain College,
Baraut (U. P.).

144. Principal,
Tilak Dhari College,
Jaunpur (U. P.).

145. Principal,
Sanatan Dharm College,
Muzaffarnagar.

146. Principal,
Deoria Mahavidyalaya College,
Deoria (U. P.).

147. Principal,
K. G. K. College,
Moradabad.

148. Principal,
Jat Vedic College, Baraut.

149. Principal,
B. R. School of Economics and Sociology, Agra.

150. Principal,
Bareilly College, Bareilly.

151. Principal,
S. S. V. Degree College, Hapur.

152. Principal,
Town Degree College,
Ballia (U. P.).

153. Principal,
D. S. B. Government College,
Naini Tal.

154. Principal,
Agra College, Agra.

155. President,
Planning Forum,
Department of Economics,
Subhash National College,
Unnao (U. P.).

156. Principal,
St. John's College, Agra.

157. President,
Planning Forum,
Department of Sociology,
D. A. V. College, Dehra Dun.

158. Principal,
Maharani Lal Kunwari Degree College,
Balrampur, Gonda.

159. Principal,
J. V. Jain College,
Saharanpur.

160. Principal,
N. R. E. C. College, Khurja.

161. Principal,
Multanimal Modi Degree College,
Modinagar (Meerut).

162. Principal,
N. A. S. College,
Meerut (U. P.).

163. Principal,
K. N. Government College,
Gyanpur (Varanasi).

Aligarh University, Aligarh

164. President,
Planning Forum,
University College,
Aligarh.

Allahabad University, Allahabad

165. President,
University Planning Forum,
University of Allahabad,
Allahabad.

166. President,
Planning Forum,
(Commerce Department),
Allahabad University,
Allahabad.

167. President,
Planning Forum,
(Department of Economics),
Allahabad University,
Allahabad.

168. President,
Planning Forum,
(Department of Education),
Allahabad University,
Allahabad.

Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi

169. President,
Planning Forum,
Banaras Hindu University,
Varanasi.

170. Principal,
College of Mining and Metallurgy, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.

171. President,
Planning Forum,
Adarsh Sewa Vidyalaya,
Intermediate College, Varanasi.

172. President,
Planning Forum,
Kashi Vidyapeeth,
Varanasi.

Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur

173. President,
University Planning Forum,
(Faculty of Commerce)
Gorakhpur University,
Gorakhpur.

174. Principal,
Maharana Pratap Degree College,
Gorakhpur.

175. President,
Planning Forum,
(Department of Economics),
St. Andrews College,
Gorakhpur.

176. President,
Planning Forum,
D. A. V. Degree College,
Azamgarh (U. P.).

Lucknow University, Lucknow

177. President,
Planning Forum,
Lucknow University,
Lucknow.

178. Principal,
National Intermediate College,
Lucknow.

179. Principal,
K. K. Vocational Degree College, Lucknow.

180. President,
Planning Forum,
Kanyakubja College,
Lucknow.

Roorkee University, Roorkee

181. Registrar,
University of Roorkee,
Roorkee.

WESTERN REGION

BOMBAY STATE

Bombay University, Bombay

182. Principal,
D. E. Society's Bombay College,
Bombay—23.

183. Principal,
Jai Hind College,
23-24 Backbay Reclamation,
"A" Road, Bombay—1.

184. Principal,
Kishanchand Chellaram College,
Dinshaw Wacha Road,
Churchgate, Bombay—1.

185. Principal,
Grant Medical College,
Byculla, Bombay—8.

186. Principal,
Ismail Yussaf College,
Jogeshwari (Bombay).

187. President,
Planning Forum,
University School of Economics and Sociology,
Bombay.

188. President,
Planning Forum,
Bombay Veterinary College,
Parel, Bombay.

189. Principal,
Bhavan's College,
Bombay.

Gujrat University, Ahmedabad

190. Principal,
Sarvajanik Law College,
Athva Lines,
Surat.

191. President,
Planning Forum,
D. G. Mahavidyalaya,
Aliabad (Malar-Saurashtra).

192. President,
Planning Forum,
University School of Social Sciences,
Ahmedabad—9.

193. Principal,
M. N. College,
Visnagar (North Gujrat).

194. Principal,
Sri Ramanand Mahavidyalaya, (Arts College),
Mirzapur Road,
Ahmedabad—1.

195. Principal,
Hargovind Das Lakshmichand College of Commerce,
Post Box 26,
Ahmedabad.

196. Principal,
M. J. College of Commerce,
Bhavnagar.

197. President,
Planning Forum,
Bahauddin College,
Junagad (Saurashtra).

198. Principal,
Sir Kikabhai Premchand College of Commerce,
Surat.

199. Principal,
Shri P. D. M. College of Commerce,
Rajkot.

200. Principal,
Gujrat Law Society College of Commerce, Ellis Bridge,
Ahmedabad.

201. Chairman,
L. D. Arts College and M. G. Science Institute,
Navrangpura,
Ahmedabad—9.

202. Principal,
Samaldas College and P. P. Institute of Science,
Bhavnagar.

203. President,
Planning Forum,
Gujrat College,.
Ahmedabad.

204. Principal,
Seth H.A. College of Commerce,
Ahmedabad.

205. Principal,
Balabhai Damodardas College,
Ahmedabad.

206. Principal,
Shri M. P. Shah College,
Surendranagar (Saurashtra).

207. Principal,
Navyug Commerce College,
Porbandar (Bombay)

208. Principal,
Dharamendra Singhji College,
Rajkot.

M. S. University, Baroda

209. President,
Planning Forum,
(Faculty of Commerce and Economics)
M. S. University of Baroda,
Baroda.

210. President,
Planning Forum,
(Faculty of Arts),
M. S. University of Baroda,
Baroda.

Marathwada University

211. Principal,
Miland Mahavidyalaya,
Nagsena Vana,
Aurangabad (Bombay).

212. Principal,
J. E. S. Arts and S. B. L. Commerce College,
Jalna (C. Rly), (Bombay State).

213. Principal,
People's College,
Nanded (Bombay).

Nagpur University, Nagpur

214. President,
Planning Forum,
(Deptt. of Public Administration and Local Self-Govt.)
Nagpur University,
Nagpur.

215. President,
Planning Forum,
(Department of Boichemistry),
Nagpur University,
Nagpur.

216. Principal,
Shri Gobind Ram Saksariyas
College of Economics
and Commerce,
Nagpur.

217. Principal,
Shivaji College,
Amravati (Bombay).

218. Principal,
S. B. City College,
Nagpur.

219. Principal,
Govt. College of Science,
Nagpur.

220. Principal,
Vidarbha Mahavidyalaya,
Amravati (Bombay).

221. Principal,
Govindram Seksaria College of
Commerce, Wardha.

222. Principal,
Nagpur Mahavidyalaya,
Nagpur.

223. President,
Planning Forum,
(Department of Economics),
Lady Amritbai Daga College
for Women,
Seminary Hills, Nagpur.

224. Principal,
Govt.. Diploma Training
Institute for Men,
Amravati (Bombay).

225. Principal,
Govt. Polytechnique,
Amravati (Bombay).

Poona University, Poona

226. Principal,
H. P. T. College,
Nasik.

227. Principal,
Mooliji Jetha Arts and
Science College,
Jalgaon.

228. Principal,
Tilak College of Education,
Poona—2.

229. Principal,
Willingdon College,
Sangli.

230. Principal.
Ferguson College,
Poona—4.

231. Principal,
Shri Chhattrapati
Shivaji College,
Camp—Satara.

232. Principal,
Gopal Krishna Gokhale
College, Kolhapur.

233. Principal,
M. T. E. Society's Balchand
College of Engineering,
Sanagli.

234. Principal,
M. E. Society's College of
Arts and Commerce,
Karva Road,
Poona.

235. Principal,
D. E. Society's Brihan
Maharashtra College
of Commerce, Poona—4.

236. President,
Planning Forum,
Ahmednagar College,
Ahmednagar (Deccan).

237. Principal,
Rajaram College,
Kolhapur.

238. Principal,
Sangameshar College,
Sholapur.

239. President,
Planning Forum,
Sadguru Gadage Maharaj College,
Karad (District N. Satara).

240. Principal,
Arts and Science College,
Dhulia (West Khandesh).

241. Principal,
Legal Education Society's College of Commerce,
Kolhapur (Bombay).

242. Principal,
B. Y. Kshatriya College of Commerce,
Nasik.

243. Principal,
Pratap College,
Amalner (East Khandesh)

244. Principal,
Dayanand College,
Sholapur (Bombay).

245. Chairman,
Planning Forum,
Department of Politics and Public Administration,
University of Poona, Poona—7.

246. Principal,
Dayanand College of Commerce,
Sholapur (Bombay).

247. Principal,
S. M. T. T. College,
Kolhapur (Bombay State).

Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidya Peeth,

Vallabh Vidyanagar

248. Vice-Chancellor,
Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth, Vallabh Vidyanagar,
V. Anand (W. Rly).

S. N. D. T. Women's University, Bombay

249. Principal,
Vidya Mandir Women's College, Boyce Building,
Manpura (Surat).

250. Principal,
S.N.D.T. College for Women,
1 Natibai Thakersey Road,
Queens Road, Fort,
Bombay—1.

251. Principal.
Shri Lalshankar Umashankar College for Women,
Ahmedabad—1.

MYSORE STATE

Karnatak University, Dharwar

252. Principal,
Karnatak College,
Dharwar.

253. Principal,
Janta Shikshana Samiti's Science and Banashankari Arts College, Dharwar.

254. Principal,
Lingraj College,
Belgaum.

255. Principal,
Secondary Teacher's College,
Belgaun.

256. President, Planning Forum,
College of Agriculture,
Dharwar.

257. President, Planning Forum,
(Department of Economics),
Karnatak University,
Dharwar.

258. Principal,
Jagadguru Gangadhar College of Commerce, Hubli (Mysore).

259. The Principal,
The Institute of Pre-University Course, Gadag, (Mysore).

260. Principal,
Vijay College,
Bijapur (S. Rly.) (Mysore).

261. Principal,
Government B.Ed. College,
Gulbarga (Mysore).

Mysore University, Mysore

262. Principal,
D. Bannumiah's College of Commerce, Mysore.

263. Superintendent,
Intermediate College,
Chittaldrug, (Mysore).

264. Superintendent,
Intermediate College,
Mandya, (Mysore State).

265. Superintendent,
Intermediate College,
University of Mysore,
Hassan, (Mysore).

266. Principal,
Saradavilas Law College,
Mysore.

267. Principal,
College of Engineering,
Bangalore—1.

268. Principal,
College of Commerce,
Bangalore.

269. Persident, Planning Forum,
Department of Economics,
Maharaja's College, Mysore.

270. President, Planning Forum,
Govt. Law College, Kempe Gowda Road, Bangalore.

271. Principal,
St. Aloysius College,
P. Box 95, Mangalore—3

272. Principal,
Vijaya College, Bangalore.

273. Principal,
Govt. Training College,
Mangalore.

274. Principal,
Maharani's College for Women,
Bangalore

275. Principal,
Mount Garmel College,
21 Palace Road,
Bangalore.

276. Principal,
St. Joseph's College,
P. B. 31, Bangalore.

277. President,
Planning Forum, First Grade College, Tumkur (Mysore).

SOUTHERN REGION

ANDHRA PRADESH

Andhra University, Waltair

278. President, Planning Forum,
Andhra University,
Waltair.

279. Principal,
Narsapur College.
Narsapur (Andhra).

280. Principal,
Mrs. A. V. N. College,
Vishakhapatnum.

281. Principal,
W. G. B. College,
Bhimavaram.

282. Principal,
Sri Kowaseema Bhanoji,
Ramar's College,
Amalapuram, (Andhra).

283. The Principal,
Andhra Jatheya Kalashala,
Masulipatnuam.

284. Principal,
C. Ramalinga Reddy College,
Eluru, (Andhra).

285. Principal,
College of Engineering,
Kakinada.

286. Principal,
Government Training College,
Nellore.

287. Principal,
Besant Theosophical
College, Madanapallis
(Andhra).

288. President, Planning Forum,
Hindu College,
Cirelepet,
Masulipatnum.

289. Principal,
Government College for
Women,
Guntur.

290. Principal,
P. R. Government College,
Kakinada (Andhra State).

291. Principal,
A. M. A. L. College,
Anakapalli, (Andhra).

292. Principal,
Government Arts College,
Anantapur(Andhra).

293. Principal,
Government Arts College,
Rajahmundry (Andhra).

294. Principal,
S. R. R. and C. V. R. College,
Vijayawada—2.

295. President, Planning Forum,
(Eonomic Department),
Gudivada College,
Buldivada (Andhra).

296. Principal,
Agricultural College,
P. Box no. 4, Bapatla (Andhra).

297. Principal,
V. S. R. College,
Tenali, District Guntur.
(Andhra).

298. Principal,
S. S. N. College,
Narsaraopet (Andhra).

299. Principal,
G. S. R. Sarma College,
Ongole (South India).

Annamalai University, Annamalainagar

300. President, Planning Forum,
Annamalai University,
Annamalainagar (South India).

Osmania University, Hyderabad

301. President, Planning Forum,
Department of Economics,
Osmania University,
Hyderabad.

302. Principal,
Vivek Vardhini College,
Hyderabad Deccan.

303. Principal,
Badruka College
of Commerce,
Nampally Station Road,
Hyderabad Deccan.

304. Principal,
University College of
Arts and Commerce,
Osmania University,
Hyderabad Deccan.

Venketeswara University, Tirupati

305. President, Planning Forum,
Venkateswara University,
Tirupati, (Andhra).

306. Principal,
Government Arts College,
Cuddapah (Andhra).

MADRAS STATE

Madras University, Madras

307. President, Planning Forum,
Thiagaraja College,
Madurai.

308. Principal, Shri Ramkrishna
Mission Vidyalaya,
Training College,
Perianakanpalayan,
(Coimbatore district).

309. Principal,
Mahajana College,
Erode (Madras State).

310. Principal,
P. S. G. College of Techno-
logy, Post Box no. 10,
Peelamedu (Coimbatore).

311. President, Planning Forum,
University of Madras,
Chepuk (Madras).

312. Principal,
National College,
Tiruchirapalli.

313. Principal,
Islamia College,
Vaniyambadi.

314. Principal,
Shri Theagaraya College,
Madras—21.

315. President, Planning Forum,
The New College,
"Association Gardens",
P. Box no. 657,
49 Peters Road, Royapettah,
Madras—4.

316. Principal,
S. T. Hindu College,
Nagercoil, (Madras).

317. Principal,
Salem Municipal College,
Salem.

318. Principal,
Vivekananda College,
Mylapore, (Madras—4).

319. Principal,
Presidency College, Madras—5.

320. Principal,
Government Training College,
Komarapalayam,
(Madras State).

321. Principal,
Algappa Chettiar College of
Engineering and Technology,
Karaikudi (Ramnad district).

322. Principal,
Teacher's College,
Sadapet (Madras State).

323. Principal,
The Ethiraj College,
Victoria Crescent Building,
Egmore, Madras—8.

324. Principal,
Government College,
Kumbhakonam (Madras).

325. Principal,
Teacher's College,
Chidambaranagar,
Tuticorim (South India).

326. President, Planning Forum,
A. M. Jain College,
Meenambakkam, Madras—27.

327. President, Planning Forum,
Stanley Medical College,
Madras.

328. Principal,
R. D. M. College,
Sivaganga, (Madras).

329. Principal,
Madras Veterinary College,
Vepery, Madras—7.

330. President, Planning Forum,
Jamal Mohammed College,
Tiruchirapalli.

331. Principal,
Scott Christian College,
Nagercoil, (Madras).

332. Principal,
St. Joseph's College,
Tiruchirapalli.

333. President, Planning Forum,
V. H. N. Senthikuinara,
Nadar College,
Virudhunagar (Madras).

334. Principal,
Seethalakshmi Rameswami
College,
P. O. Teppakulam,
Tiruchirapalli.

335. Principal,
Secred Heart College,
Thevara, Ernakulam—3.

336. Principal,
N. G. Mahalingam College,
Pollachi (Madras).

KERALA STATE

Kerala University, Trivandrum

337. Principal,
University College,
Trivandrum (Kerala State).

338. Principal,
College of Engineering,
Trivandrum (Kerala State).

339. Principal,
Union Christian College,
Alwaye (Kerala State).

340. Principal,
C. M. S. College,
Kottayam (Kerala State).

341. Principal,
Fatima Mata National College,
Quilon (Kerala State).

342. Principal,
Mar Thoma College,
Tiruvalla (Kerala State).

343. Principal,
Catholicate College,
Pathanamthitta,
(Kerala State).

344. Principal,
N. S. S. College,
Pandalam, (Kerala State).

345. Principal,
Shri Sankara College,
Kaladi (Kerala State).

346. Principal,
Nirmala College,
Muvattupuzha,
(Kerala State).

347. Principal,
N. S. S. College for Women,
Trivandrum (Kerala State).

348. President, Planning Forum,
Maharaja's College,
Ernakulam,
(Kerala State).

349. Principal,
Law College,
Ernakulam (Kerala State).

350. Principal,
Sanatana Dharam College,
Alleppey (Kerala State).

351. Principal,
Mar Ivanois College,
Trivandrum (Kerala State).

352. Principal,
Assumption College,
Changanacherry (Kerala State).

353. Principal,
N. S. S. Hindu College,
Changanacherry (Kerala State).

354. President, Planning Forum,
St. Thomas College,
Kozhencherry (Kerala State).

355. Principal,
St. Joseph's College for Girls,
Alleppey (Kerala State).

356. Principal,
Shri Narayana College for Women,
Quilon (Kerala State).

357. Principal,
University Training College,
Trivandrum (Kerala State).

358. Principal,
Mar Athanasium College,
Kothamangalam,
(Kerala State).

359. Principal,
St. Thomas Training College,
Palai (Kerala State).

360. Principal,
Govt. College, Chittur,
(Kerala State).

361. Principal,
St. Berchman's College,
Changanacherry,
(Kerala State).

362. President, Planning Forum,
Bishop C. Memorial College,
Kottayam (Kerala State).

363. Principal,
Law College,
Trivandrum,

364. President, Planning Forum,
Ferock College,
Feroko (Kerala).

365. Principal,
College for Women,
Trivandrum,

366. Principal,
Govt. Victoria College,
Palghat.

367. Principal,
St. Joseph's College, Devagiri,
Kozhikode—4 (Kerala).

368. Principal,
Sullamussalam
Arabic College,
Areacode (Kerala).

369. Principal,
N. S. S. Training College,
P. O. Pandalam (Kerala).

370. Principal,
N. S. S. Training Collge,
P. O. Perunnai,
Changanacherry (Kerala).

371. Principal,
St. Joseph's Training College,
Ernakulam (Kerala).

372. Principal,
St. Thoma's College,
Trichur (Kerala).

373. Principal,
St. Albert's College,
Ernakulam.

374. Principal,
St. Marry's College,
Trichur.

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